## **IDN Variant TLD Implementation**

**Status, Recommendations and Next Steps** 

**GNSO Council** 



18 April 2019

## **Objectives of This Session**

- What:
  - Understand
    - 1. IDN variant top-level domains (TLDs)
    - 2. Status of IDN variant TLDs
    - 3. Next steps for GNSO
- Why:
  - IDN variant TLDs are needed by the community
  - Requires consistent policy for implementation

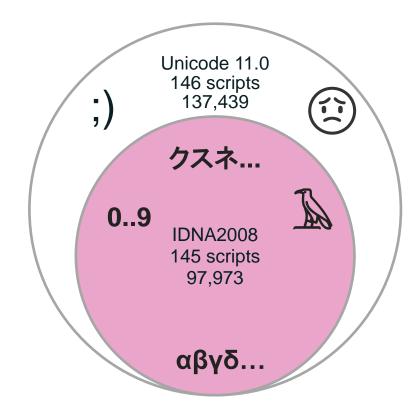


### The BIG Picture for IDNs: Usability with Security and Stability

IDN Second Level Domain



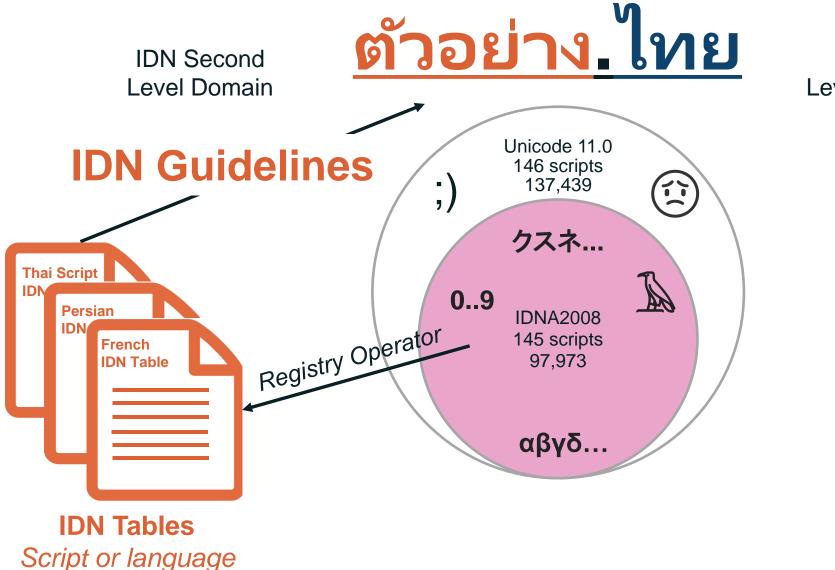
IDN Top Level Domain



IDNA2008 expects registries at all levels will reduce opportunities for confusion by <u>restricting characters</u> or <u>using variant techniques</u>



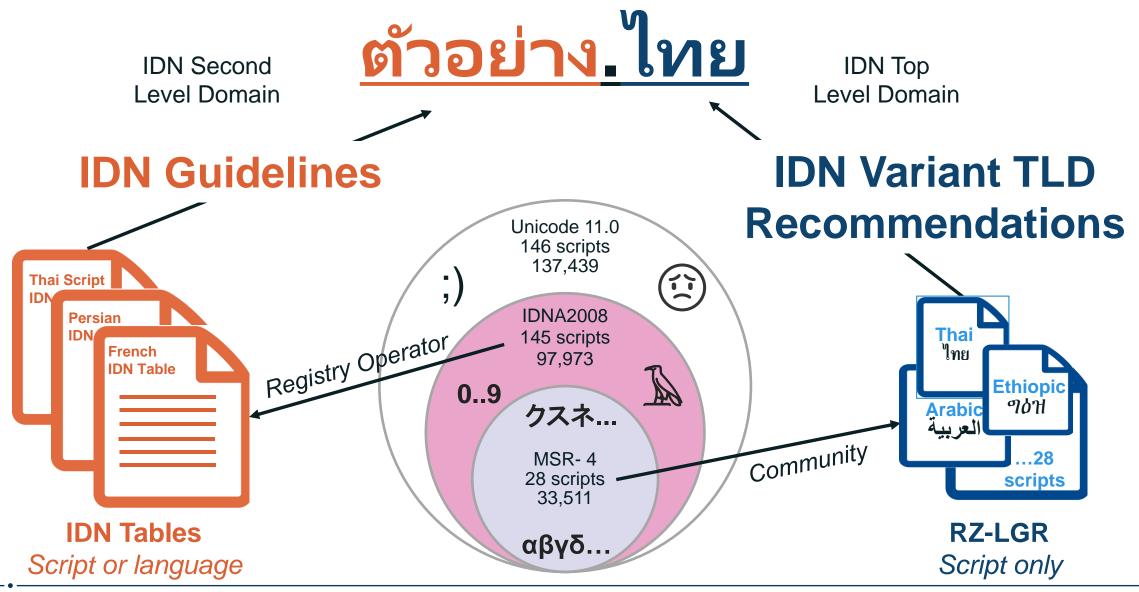
#### The BIG Picture for IDNs: Usability with Security and Stability



IDN Top Level Domain



### The BIG Picture for IDNs: Usability with Security and Stability





#### **Understanding IDN Variant TLDs**





#### Which Scripts have Variant Code Points?

Arabic

Gurmukhi

Malayalam

Armenian

⊙ Han

Myanmar

⊙ Bengali

Hebrew

⊙ Oriya

Cyrillic

Japanese

Sinhala

Devanagari

Kannada

⊙ Tamil

Ethiopic

Khmer

⊙ Telugu

Georgian

**⊙ Korean** 

⊙ Thaana

Greek

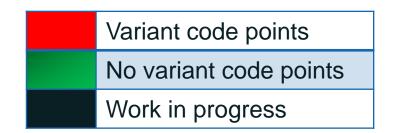
⊙ Lao

Tibetan

Gujarati

⊙ Latin

⊙ Thai





### Status of IDN Variant TLDs – Background

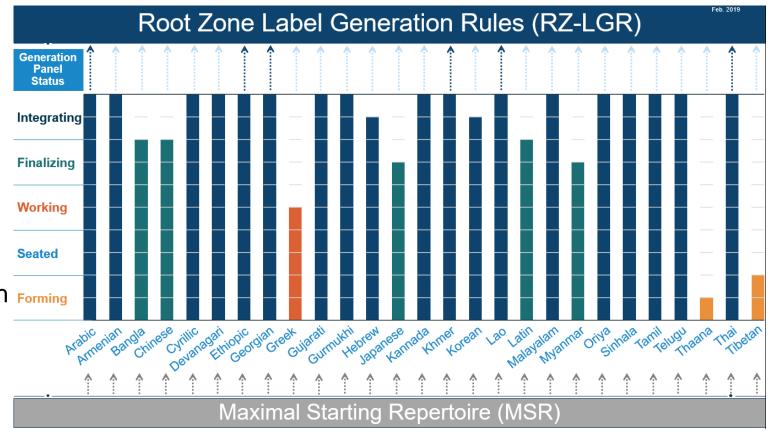
- Variant labels are hard interpretation of "same" varies across script
- On 25 September 2010, the ICANN Board resolved:
  - "No variants of gTLDs will be delegated through the New gTLD Program until appropriate variant management solutions are developed."
- Undertook studies on <u>Arabic</u>, <u>Chinese</u>, <u>Cyrillic</u>, <u>Devanagari</u>, <u>Greek</u>, and <u>Latin</u> scripts in 2011 to understand the variant phenomenon
- Issues collated in the <u>Integrated Issues Report, IIR (</u>2012) identified following gaps:
  - 1. No definition of IDN variant TLDs
  - 2. No IDN variant TLD management mechanism



#### Status of IDN Variant TLDs – Definition of Variants

#### ⊙ Gap 1: No definition of variants

- Solution: Define using Root Zone Language Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) Procedure – based on community input
  - On 11 April 2013, the ICANN Board <u>resolved</u> to implement the Procedure
  - O RZ-LGR-2 in August 2017 with Forming Arabic, Ethiopic, Georgian, Khmer, Lao and Thai scripts
  - 19 of 28 <u>proposals</u> published; other script panels working to develop RZ-LGR proposals



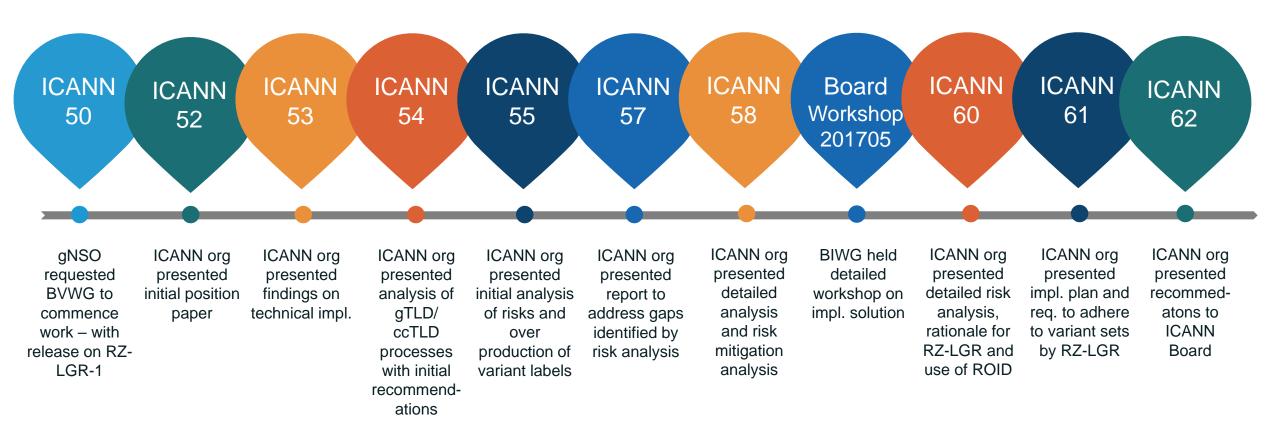


### Status of IDN Variant TLDs – Variant Management Mechanism

- ⊙ Gap 2: No IDN variant TLD management mechanism
- Solution: ICANN org developed a set of recommendations
  - Starting premises of the recommendations based on
    - IDNA 2008, <u>Integrated Issues Report</u>, <u>SAC 60</u>
  - Existing processes analyzed
    - New gTLDs Applicant Guidebook and IDN ccTLD Fast Track Process
  - A conservative solution proposed
    - Implemented for the first time, so conservatism to manage risks; allows to accommodate experience over time



#### **Development of Recommendations under BIWG Guidance**



Recommendations released for <u>public comment</u> in 25 July 2018



### Status of IDN Variant TLDs – Variant Management Mechanism

- Six documents <u>published</u> on 5 February 2019:
  - 1. IDN Variant TLD Implementation Executive Summary
  - 2. IDN Variant TLD Implementation Motivation, Premises and Framework
  - 3. IDN Variant TLD Implementation Recommendations and Analysis
  - 4. IDN Variant TLD Implementation Rationale for RZ-LGR
  - 5. IDN Variant TLD Implementation Risks and their Mitigation
  - 6. <u>IDN Variant TLD Implementation Appendices (A: Definitions, B: Use of ROID, C: Limiting Allocated Variant TLDs)</u>
- Recommendations <u>approved</u> by ICANN Board on 14 March 2019
  - Requested GNSO and ccNSO to take these into account in policy development, in a consistent manner



## Next Steps for GNSO Following the ICANN Board Resolution

- Consider the recommendations and associated analysis for policy and procedures for IDN Variant TLDs
  - Nine recommendations
  - Analysis and impact
    - Application
    - Delegation
    - Operations
  - Associated materials
    - Rationale for RZ-LGR
    - Risks and mitigation
    - How to determine same registrant?
    - Minimizing variants for delegation
- Coordinate with ccNSO for a consistent solution for TLDs



### **Thank You**





#### **Recommendations for IDN Variant TLDs**

	Administrative	Policy	Implementation
Root Zone	Rec.2 Variant TLDs allocated to same entity: {t1, t1v1,} Rec.7 Variant TLDs operated by same registry service providers	Rec.1 Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) the only source for valid TLDs and their variant labels	None
Second Level	Rec.3 Same label under variant TLDs registered to the same entity: \$1.t1 and \$1.t1v1 Rec.4 Second-level variant labels under variant TLDs registered to the same entity: \$1.t1, \$1.t1v1 and \$1v1.t1v1	Rec.5 Variant labels allocatable or activated under variant TLDs not necessarily same Rec.6 Second-level IDN tables under variant TLDs harmonized	None
Subordinate Zones	None	None	None

Additional at Root Zone and Second Level:

**Rec.8** Existing policies and procedures updated to accommodate these recommendations **Rec.9** All other existing top-level and second-level policies apply, unless identified otherwise

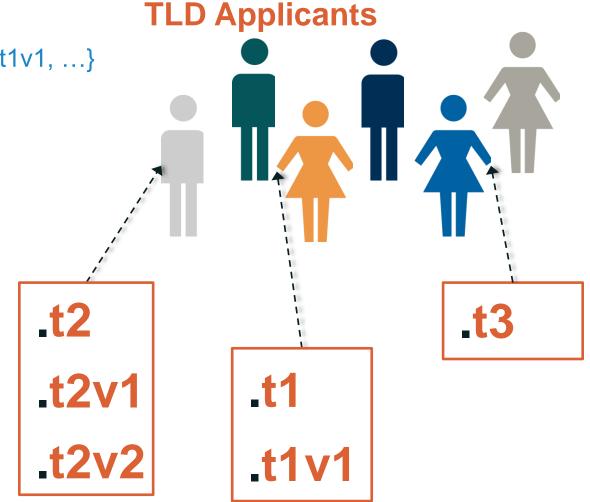


Root Zone Label Generation Rules (RZ-LGR) the only **SECURE AND STABLE RESULTS:** source for valid TLDs and their **INVALID TLD LABEL** variant labels VALID TLD LABEL Ethiopic **ALL VARIANTS:** ---Applied-for TLD: t1 964 Thai t1v2 ไทย **Arabic** العربية .28 Existing TLD: t1 scripts **RZ-LGR ALLOCATABLE BLOCKED** 



2. Variant TLDs allocated to same entity: {t1, t1v1, ...}

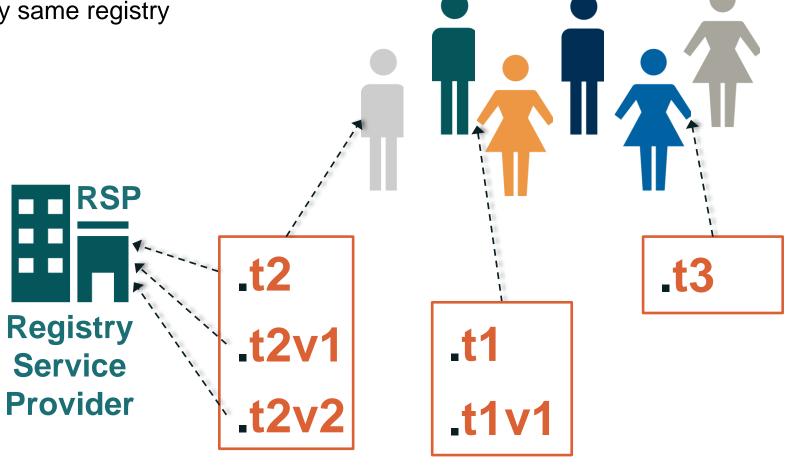
t = top-level domain label





3. Variant TLDs operated by same registry service providers

t = top-level domain label v = variant label



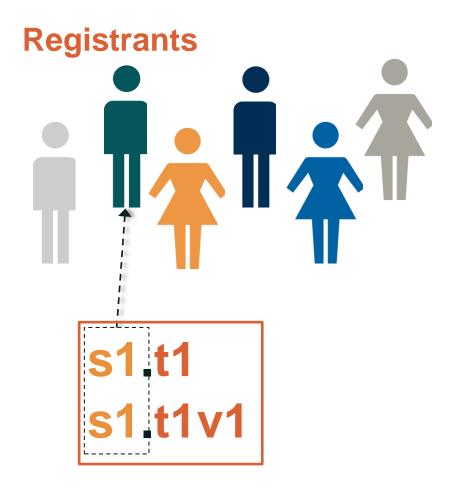
**TLD Applicants** 



Same second-level label under variant TLDs registered to the same entity: s1.t1 and s1.t1v1

*t* = *top-level domain label* 

s = second-level domain label

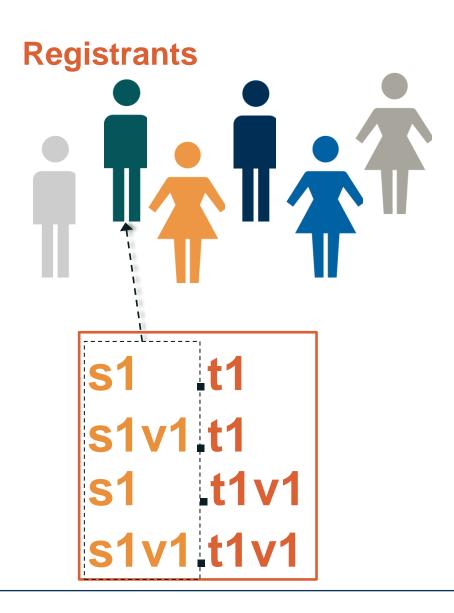




5. Second-level variant labels under variant TLDs registered to the same entity: s1.t1, s1v1.t1, s1.t1v1 and s1v1.t1v1

*t* = *top-level domain label* 

s = second-level domain label

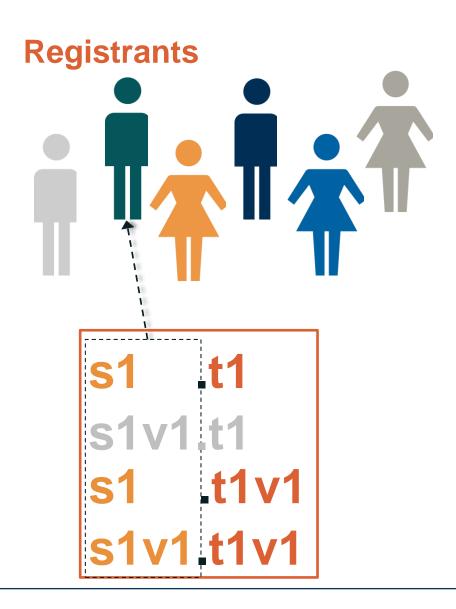




6. Second-level variant labels allocatable or activated under variant TLDs not necessarily exactly the same

*t* = *top-level domain label* 

s = second-level domain label

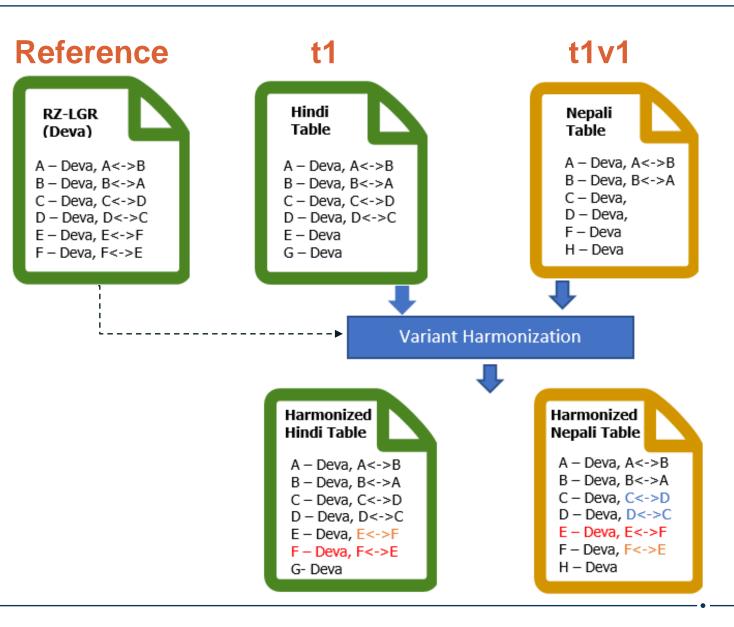




7. Second-level IDN tables under variant TLDs harmonized. If {s1, s1v1,...} are variant labels under t1, then they can never be non-variant labels under t1v1.

*t* = *top-level domain label* 

s = second-level domain label





- 8. Existing policies and procedures updated to accommodate these recommendations
- 9. All other existing top-level and second-level policies apply, unless identified otherwise



